CAROLINA OBSERVER.

L. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1831. [NO. 710.

TED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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d during the year of subscription:
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RTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding n. Advertisers are requested to state the f insertions desired, or they will be con- forbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

h Supply of Boots and Shoes.

RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,
ses, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and oes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welt Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as a very small advance on the manufacturer's Country Dealers are requested to call at the ore, two doors above the U. S. Bank, ir supplies at such a price as will enable make a fair profit, and have them fresh and quality.
antly on hand. Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of bers and of the best stamp.
AMOS KIMBALL.
ry 5, 1831. ‖9tf.‖

meeting of the Commissioners of Fayette le, in Town Hall, on Tuesday the 4th Janua- 1.
DERED, That the Board of Commissioners eet at this place on Saturday the 15th instant, purpose of appointing the following Officers,

A Special Justice,
Directors of Patrol, and a
Town Constable or Constables.
posals will at the same time be received for g up and keeping the Town Clock in order, as for a Commissioner or Superintendant of s on Streets, and a Standard Keeper.
From the Minutes,
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *T. Clerk.*
ary 6. ‖9 2w.‖

cks, Looking Glasses, &c.

The Subscribers have opened in the store nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, Hay street, an elegant assortment of
CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES,
together with various other ar- which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash a credit for good paper.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
day Clocks with looking glasses, alarms, neatly cased, equal to any in the country.
do do without alarms,
do do 30 hour, bronzed,
do do carved feet,
do do Terrey's pt. brass balls.
ALSO,
ng Glasses with bronze columns and mahogany cases, of different sizes.
of the above articles will be delivered at the s of purchase, either in town or country, and , if desired.
POND & BROOKS.
etteville, *Dec.* 30. ‖8 3t‖

ATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

rt of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1830.

Archibald McKay, vs. The Real Estate of John McKay, dec. } PETITION FOR SALE.

appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that ohn Watson and his wife Margaret Watson, dents in this cause, reside beyond the limits of tate, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication ade for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, the said John Watson and his wife Margaret on appear at our next County Court, to be held e County of Columbus, on the second Monday bruary next, then and there to file their an- to said petition, or judgment will be taken pro so as to them. *Teste*,
CHS. BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

the first Monday in March next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, will be sold the following ts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be suffi- to satisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for ear 1829:

acres joining Armstrong, listed by David Burroughs,	Tax $2 08
on Horsepen Branch, by John Carrouth,	2 22
joins James Guy, by Bryant Guy,	1 76
joins Munn's, by Thomas Hogg,	1 42
joins Elliott, by James Parker,	6 32
ditto do. by Joshua Taylor,	1 81
on Carver's Creek, by Francis Cooly,	1 73
on Cross Creek, by Alexander Geddie,	2 72
on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson,	1 23
on Curbie's Swamp, by Daniel Hare,	4 83
on Carver's Creek, by Michael D. King,	1 98
Island Plantation, by do.	1 76
on Carver's Creek, by do.	1 58
Griffin Place, by do.	1 19
on Trantham's Creek, by Robert Montgomery,	1 19
on Rum Creek, by Flora Smith,	1 76
on Malloy's Branch, by do.	1 10
on Carver's Creek, by Charles Seawell,	2 25
on Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 89
on Black River, by Charles Gibbs,	3 28
on Stoney Run, by Deal Cutts,	2 17
on Black River, by N. B. Folsom,	2 50
Lots in Averasborough, by Do. for Burrel Dawson,	1 04
Do. Do. by Nathan Holder,	1 66
on Black River, by James Leighton,	2 25
on Stoney Run, by Brittain Smith,	2 88
on Stewart's Creek, by John Tedder,	1 38
on Little River, by James Watson,	3 56
on Do. by Do. for Alex'r Watson,	5 70
on Stoney Run, by James Wade,	2 14
on Little River, by William D. Waters,	3 31
joins Armstrong, by David Burroughs for the Heirs of Hector McAllister,	5 35
on Upper Little River, by Joseph Bunn,	3 42
on Cowpen branch, by Robt. Montgomery,	2 10
on Flat Swamp, by D. McLeran for Moses Cox,	4 80
on Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
on Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38
on Flat Swamp, by Do for Joseph J. Cole,	4 80
on Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
on Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By R. McNEILL, D. S.
ember 11, 1830. ‖8-5w‖

Music!—oh, how faint, how weak,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?

J. F. DE VALENGER,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has located himself in this town, and will give lessons on the Piano Forte to such Ladies as may wish to receive instruction on that instrument. It is of the utmost importance, in order to perform with execution, that the pupils should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments and learn to finger well. Ladies who have been taught superficially and wish further instruction, can be perfected in the science on application. His terms are moderate, and he can be always found at Mr. Salmon's Boarding House.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned and put in good order, in town or country, or within 50 miles of the town. All orders will be thankfully received. He will keep the Instruments of his scholars in tune free of charge.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6. ‖9-4w‖

Notice

THE Creditors of Cumberland County are notified to file their claims with Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. on or before the 1st February next. The Committee of Finance will meet on that day to receive all such claims. No claim not filed by that day with the Clerk, will be passed upon this year.

JONA. EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee.

December 31, 1830. ‖9-4w.‖

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Vallatin's Review.—Concluded.

2d. In respect to its utility. He thinks, had it been in existence, it would have prevented the suspension of specie payments in 1814.

"The capital of the state banks existing in the year 1790, amounted to about two millions of dollars. The former bank of the United States was chartered in 1791, with a capital of ten millions.—The charter was not renewed; but in January, 1811, immediately before its expiration, there were in the United States eighty-four state banks, with a capital of forty-two millions eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, making then, together with that of the national bank, a banking capital of near fifty-three millions. In June, 1812, war was declared against England; and in August and September, 1814, all the banks south and west of New England suspended their specie payments."

The cause of that suspension he examines in much detail, and concludes the inquiry thus—

"We have stated all the immediate and remote causes within our knowledge, which concurred in producing that event; and although the effects of a longer continuance of the war cannot be conjectured, it is our deliberate opinion, that the suspension might have been prevented, and would not have happened at the time when it took place, had the former Bank of the United States been still in existence. The exaggerated increase of State Banks, occasioned by the dissolution of that institution, would not have occurred. That Bank would, as before, have restrained within proper bounds, and checked their issues; and through the means of its offices, it would have been in possession of the earliest symptoms of the approaching danger. It would have put the Treasury Department on its guard; both acting in concert, would certainly have been able at least to retard the event; and, as the treaty of peace was ratified within less than six months after the suspension took place, that catastrophe would have been altogether avoided."

3d. He thinks it was the direct and immediate agent in producing the resumption of specie payments.

"The bank was chartered in April, 1816, and it must forever remain conjectural, whether, if that measure had not been adopted, and after the floating debt, and all the arrearages of the war had been paid or funded, and the receipts of the treasury had become greater than its disbursements, an attempt, on the part of the government, to collect the revenue, and to discharge the public expenses in specie, would have compelled the state banks to resume generally specie payments. It cannot, at all events, be doubted, that the result was quite uncertain, and that the attempt might have failed at the very outset, from the want of any other currency than bank notes. It is indeed quite probable, that, in that case, the impossibility to collect the revenue, might have induced government merely to substitue an issue of their own paper for that of the banks.

"It will be found, by reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December, 1815, that his recommendation to establish a National Bank was, in express terms called 'a proposition relating to the national circulating medium,' and was exclusively founded on the necessity of restoring specie payments and the national currency. He states it as a fact incontestably proved, that the state banks could not at that time be successfully employed to furnish an uniform national currency. He mentions the failure of one attempt to associate them with that view; that another attempt, by the agency in circulating Treasury notes, to overcome the inequalities of the exchange, has only been partially successful; that a plan recently proposed, with the design to curtail the issues of bank notes, to fix the public confidence in the administration of the affairs of the banks, and to give each bank a legitimate share in the circulation, is not likely to receive the general sanction of the banks; and that a recurrence to the national authority is indispensable for the restoration of a national currency. Such was the contemporaneous and deliberate opinion of the Officer of the Government, who had to struggle against the difficulties of a paper currency, not only depreciated, but varying in value from day to day and from place to place.

"It was not till after the organization of the Bank of the United States, in the latter part of of January 1817, that delegates from the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, assembled in Philadelphia, for the purpose of agreeing to a general and simultaneous resumption of specie payments. A compact proposed by the Bank of the United States acceded to by the state banks, and ratified by the Secretary of the Treasury, was the result of that convention. The state banks engaged to commence and continue specie payments, on various conditions, relative to the transfer and payment of the public balances on their books to the Bank of the United States, and to the sum which it engaged previously to discount for individuals, or under certain contingencies for the said banks, and also with the express stipulation, that the Bank of the United States, upon any emergency which might menace the credit of any of the said banks, would contribute its resources to any reasonable extent in support thereof, confiding in the justice and discretion of the banks respectively, to circumscribe their affairs within the just limits indicated by their respective capitals, as soon as the interest and convenience of the community would admit. To that compact, which was carried into complete effect, and to the importation of more than seven millions of dollars in specie from abroad by the Bank of the United States, the community is indebted for the universal restoration of specie payments, and for their having been sustained, during the period of great difficulty and of unexampled exportation of specie to China, which immediately ensued."

4th. He thinks that it has established and maintain a uniform currency.

"In order to attain perfect uniformity, the value of a paper currency should, in the United States, be always the same as that of the gold and silver coins, of which it takes the place. It is impossible to fulfil that condition better, than by making that currency payable on demand in specie and at par. This cannot be done but at certain places designated for that purpose. The holder of a bank note cannot, at any other place, give such note in payment of a debt, or exchange it for specie, without the consent of another party. Strictly speaking, it is not, therefore, at any other place, of the same value with specie. This is equally true of any bank note or convertible paper, in any other country. A note of the Bank of England, being only payable in London, will not be of the same value with gold or silver in Scotland, Ireland, or even Liverpool, during the exchange between those places respectively and London, should be at par. This defect is inherent to every species of paper currency, even when payable on demand. There were three hundred and twenty-nine state banks, and twenty-two offices of the Bank of the United States, in operation on the 1st January, 1830. We had therefore, three hundred an fifty-one distinct currencies, all convertible into specie, but each at different places. A note of the Bank of the United States, or of the Bank of North America, both payable at Philadelphia, was no more exchangeable for gold or silver, at Bedford, in Pennsylvania, than at Cincinnati; the only difference consisting in the greater distance from the place of payment, which renders a fluctuation in the rate of exchange more probable. When, therefore, it is objected as a want of uniformity, that the notes issued by the Bank of the United States, and its several offices, are not indiscriminately made payable at every one of those places, the objection does not go far enough. In order to attain perfect uniformity, or to render those notes every where precisely equal in value to specie, they should be made payable at every town or village in the United States.—But, although it may be admitted, that the notes of the Bank of the United States now consist nominally of twenty-four currencies, each payable at a distinct place, they still fulfil the condition of uniformity required by the Constitution; and the defect complained of is not peculiar to them, but would equally attach to any other possible species of bank notes or paper currency.

"Those notes, wherever made payable, are, by the charter, receivable in all payments to the U. States: and as the Bank is obliged, without any allowance on account of difference of exchange, to transfer the public funds from place to place within the United States, any loss arising from that cause falls on the institution. For that purpose, therefore, all the notes issued by the bank constitute but one uniform currency, with which all the duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, may be paid. Not only the condition of uniformity imposed by the Constitution is strictly fulfilled, but by far the greater part of the notes which may happen to circulate out of the states in which they are made payable, is also absorbed by that operation. The objection is reduced to the simple fact, that individuals who may still hold such notes cannot always exchange them at par at a place distant from that where they are payable. In answer to this, it must, in the first place, be observed, that states are never found in that situation, but by the act of the parties themselves. The bank and its offices never issue or make payments in notes payable at another place than that of issue, but at the request of individuals whose convenience it may suit to apply for such notes. Through whatever channel a man residing in New Orleans may have come in possession of ten thousand dollars in notes payable at Charleston, it has always been with his own consent, and never by the act of the bank. When this objection is made, what in fact is complained of, is, that the bank will not, or cannot, transfer the funds of individuals, as well as those of the public, from place to place, gratuitously; an operation which has no connexion with the uniformity of currency. Supposing there were no bank notes in circulation, and there was no other but a uniform metallic currency, the man who had taken a cargo of flour from Louisville to New Orleans, must, in order to transfer the proceeds back to Louisville, either have purchased a bill of exchange, or transported the specie. This he may still do, since the institution of the bank; and he has no more right to ask from the office at New Orleans, to give him, in exchange for the specie, bank notes payable at Louisville, than to require that it should pay the freight of his flour from Louisville to New Orleans.

"But supposing there was any weight in the objection, it is inherent to the nature of a paper, which cannot, in that respect, be made better than a metallic currency. If A contracts to pay a certain sum to B, it must be at a certain specified place. He cannot engage to do it at five or six different places, at the option of B, since it would compel him to provide funds at all those different places, and therefore to five or six times the amount of his debt. It is true, that the Bank of the United States has, through its extensive dealings in exchange, facilities to give accommodations in that respect, which no individual can have. But it is its true interest to extend, as far as is safe and practicable, the circulation of its notes; and one of the best means to effect that object, is to pay every where their notes, wherever issued, whenever that is practicable. The five dollar notes are already made thus payable; and, in reality, payment of notes of every denomination, whenever made payable, is rarely refused at any of the offices. The bank may be safely trusted for giving the greatest possible extension to a species of accommodation, which it is its interest to give: but the condition can never be made obligatory, either on that institution, or any other bank, by whatever name designated, or on whatever principle constituted without endangering its safety. It is obvious that no bank which has branches, can have funds at every place sufficient to meet a sudden demand for the payment of a large amount of notes payable elsewhere, which may fortuitously or designedly have accumulated at some one place.—Even supposing this to be practicable, the condition imposed must necessarily occasion an additional expense, much greater than the benefit derived from it; and if this was done through the means of a bank founded on the public revenue, it would be a tax laid on the community, for the advantage of a few individuals.

5th. That its operations in exchange and the cheap transfer of funds which it is thus enabled to make, are of great advantage to the whole country.

"A similar objection has been made with respect to the dealings in domestic exchange of the bank.—These consist of two correlative but distinct operations. The bank purchases at Philadelphia, and at every one of its offices, bills of exchange payable at different dates, and on all parts of the United States where there are such offices; and the bank and its offices sell their drafts on each other, payable at sight. The amount of both has been progressively increasing, to the great convenience of the public. That of bills of exchange was 29,335,254, and that of bank drafts 24,384,232 dollars, during the year 1829. In the same year the transfers of public monies, which are effected by treasury drafts, analogous to bills of exchange at sight, have amounted to 9,066,000 dollars. The three items together make a total of 62,785.486 dollars, transmitted by the bank in one year through the medium of bills and drafts, which are thus substituted to the transportation of specie to the same amount. The purchase of bills of exchange is an operation similar, as relates to interest, to the discounting of notes. The interest accruing, from the time of purchase or discount to that when they become due, is equally allowed in both cases. Deducting this, the gross profit, on the purchase of bills, arising from the rate of exchange at which they were purchased, amounted in 1829 to 227,224 dolls., or less than three-fourths per cent. The premiums on the sale of bank drafts amounted to 42,826 dolls.; but to this must be added the interest accruing on the drafts actually in circulation, and which, estimating, as before stated, the time during which, on an average, they remain so, at fifteen days, amounts to near sixty-one thousand dollars. The profit on those drafts is therefore near one hundred and four thousand dollars, or about three-sevenths per cent. The interest lost by the bank on the treasury drafts, is from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars: and the charges for transportation of specie, postage and incidental expenses, amounted, in the year 1829, to 49,847 dollars. The net profit of the bank, on the aggregate of those transactions, is therefore, about two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, or a fraction more than two-fifths per cent. on the whole amount.

"There is not, it is believed, a single country where the community is, in that respect, served with less risk or expense. It is obvious that no one will sell his bills to the bank, unless that institution purchases them at a higher, or at least as high rate as any other person; and that no one will purchase its drafts, unless they are cheap as any others at market, or are considered safer. There is no other ground of complaint, unless it be that the bank can afford to purchase bills dearer, and to sell its drafts cheaper than any body else. This is certainly a public benefit; and the only consideration which has been urged, with some degree of plausibility, is, that one of the reasons which enables it to obtain a higher price for its drafts, is the greater degree of security which they offer; whilst, at the same time, its peculiar situation would enable it to sell them cheaper than other persons. Without admitting the validity of this observation, or denying that the current rate of exchange ought to regulate the price of those drafts, we would wish that they might be sold at par, whenever it happens that the operation, from the situation of its funds, is in no degree inconvenient to the bank. Government receives its full share of the profits on those operations. As its business is done gratuitously, it not only saves the interest, as above stated, but also the premium which it would otherwise have to pay on the sale of its drafts. This, calculated at the same rate as for other bills of exchange, would amount to more than seventy, and together with the interest, to about ninety thousand dollars.

"We have also heard complaints made against the purchase of foreign bills by the bank at the south, and the sale of their own bills on Europe at the east. That this may interfere with the business of capitalists who deal in exchange, is true; but the only public consideration; seems to be, whether the bank confers a benefit on the southern planters or merchants, by entering into competition for the purchase of their bills, and on the public by offering for sale cheaper or safer means of making remittances abroad. That branch of business, either for the year 1829, or for the average of that and the two preceding years, amounted to 3,580,000 dollars."

6th. That it maintains the general soundness of the currency by its effectual yet gentle control over the State Banks.

"Those statements also show, that the Bank of the United States, wherever its operations have been extended, has effectually checked excessive issues on the part of the state banks, if not in every instance, certainly in the aggregate. They had been reduced before the year 1820, from sixty-six to less than forty millions. At that time those of the Bank of the U. States fell short of four millions. The increased amount required by the increase of population and wealth during the ten ensuing years has been supplied in a much greater proportion by that bank than by those of the states. With a treble capital, they have added little more than eight millions to their issues. Those of the Bank of the United States were nominally twelve, in reality about eleven millions greater in November, 1829, than in November, 1819. The whole amount of the paper currency has, during those ten years, increased about forty-five, and that portion which is issued by the state banks only twenty-two and a half per cent. We have indeed a proof, not very acceptable perhaps to the bank, but conclusive of the fact, that it has performed the office required of it in that respect. The general complaints, on the part of many of the state banks, that they are checked and controlled in their operations by the Bank of the United States, that, to use a common expression, it operates as a screw, is the best evidence that its general operation is such as had been intended. It was for that very purpose that the bank was established. We are not, however, aware that a single solvent bank has been injured by that of the United States, though many have undoubtedly been restrained in the extent of their operations, much more than was desirable to them. This is certainly inconvenient to some of the banks, but in its general effects is a public benefit to the community.

"The best way to judge whether, in performing that unpopular duty, the Bank of the U. S. has checked the operations of the State Banks more than was necessary, and has abused, in order to enrich itself at their expense, the power which was given for another purpose, is to compare their respective situation in the aggregate. In order to avoid any erroneous inference, we will put out of question those banks of which we could only make an estimate, and compare, with that of the U. States, those only of which we had actual returns.

"The profit of Banks, beyond the interest on their own capital, consists in that which they receive on the difference between the aggregate of their deposites and notes in circulation, and the amount of specie in their vaults. We have given the aggregate situation for the end of the year 1829, of 281 banks, with a capital of 94,245,650 dollars, the deposites and circulating notes of which amounted together to $71,275,504

From which deducting the specie in their vaults, 11,919,353

Leaves for the said difference, 59,356,151
or 64⅛ per cent. on their capital.

"The notes in circulation of the Bank of the U. S. (deducting two millions for those in transitu, and adding one million for its drafts in circulation,) amounted in Nov. 1829, to $14,844,984, and together with its deposites, to $29,623,793

From which deducting the specie in its vaults, 7,175,274

Leaves for the difference 22,448,519
Or 64 1-7 on its capital.

It is clear that those State banks, taken in the aggregate, have no just reason to complain, since that of the U. S. imposes no greater restraints on them than on itself. It will also be perceived that it had in specie, more than one-fifth part of the aggregate of its notes in circulation and deposites, whilst the State banks had little more than one-eighth; and the Bank of the United States had, in addition, a fund of about one million of dollars in Europe. The difference would have been more striking, had we taken a view of the situation of all the State banks, including those on estimate; for the difference between the aggregate of their notes and deposits, and their specie, is 67¼ on their capital.

"This view of the subject applies to the present time, when the Bank of the United States has surmounted the difficulties which it had, in its first origin, to encounter, and has reached a high degree of prosperity. It did not go into operation till the commencement of the year 1817, and such were the losses which it first experienced, that its dividends, during the first six years of its existence, fell short of 3⅓ per cent. a year. The dividend has since gradually increased from 5 to 7 per cent.; but the average, during the thirteen years and a half ending on the first of July, 1830, has been but 4 88-100 pr. ct. a year. An annual dividend of about 9 per cent. during the residue of the time to which the charter is limited, would be necessary, in order that the stockholders should then have received, on an average, 7 per cent. a year on their capital. The state banks are too much, and our returns are too imperfect in that respect to enable us to estimate the average; but it has certainly far exceeded that of the Bank of the United States.

"The manner in which the Bank checks the issues of the state banks is equally simple and obvious. It consists in receiving the notes of all those which are solvent, and requiring payment from time to time, without suffering the balance due by any to become too large. Those notes on hand, taking the average of the three and a half last years, amount always to about a million and a half of dollars; and the balances due by the banks in account current, (deducting balance due to some) to about nine hundred thousand. We think that we may say, that, on this operation, which requires particular attention and vigilance, and must be carried on with great firmness and due forbearance, depends almost exclusively the stability of the currency of the country."

These advantages are recapitulated as follows:

"The principal advantages derived from the Bank of the United States, which no state bank, and, as it appears to us, no bank established on different principles could afford, are, therefore: First and principally; securing with certainty a uniform, and, as far as paper can, a sound currency: Secondly; the complete security and great facility it affords to government in its fiscal operations: Thirdly; the great convenience and benefit accruing to the community, from its extensive transactions in domestic bills of exchange and inland drafts. We have not adverted to the aid which may be expected from that institution in time of war, and which should, we think, be confined to two objects.

"First. The experience of the last war has sufficiently proved, that an efficient revenue must be provided, before, or immediately after that event takes place. Resort must be had, for that purpose, to a system of internal taxation, not engrafted on taxes previously existing, but which must be at once created. The utmost diligence and skill cannot render such new taxes productive before twelve or eighteen months. The estimated amount must be anticipated; and advances to that extent, including at least the estimated proceeds of one year of all the additional taxes laid during the war, may justly be expected from the Bank of the United States.

"Secondly. It will also be expected, that it will powerfully assist in raising the necessary loans, not by taking up, on its own account, any sum beyond what may be entirely convenient and consistent with the safety and primary object of the institution, but by affording facilities to the money lenders. Those who, in the first instance, subscribe to a public loan, do not intend to keep the whole, but expect to distribute it gradually with a reasonable profit. The greatest inducement, in order to obtain loans on moderate terms, consists in the probability that, if that distribution proceeds slower than had been anticipated, the subscribers will not be compelled, in order to pay their instalments, to sell the stock, and, by glutting the market, to sell it a loss; and the assistance expected from the bank is to advance, on a deposite of the scrip, after the two first instalments have been paid, such portions of each succeeding payment, as may enable the subscribers to hold the stock a reasonable length of time. As this operation may be renewed annually, on each successive loan, whilst the war continues, the aid afforded in that manner is far more useful than large direct advances to government, which always cripple the resources, and may endanger the safety of the bank."

"The progressive improvement of the Bank of the United States, and the talent with which it has been administered, are exhibited in the following comparative view of the principal items of its situation, on the first days of November 1819 and 1830:—

NOVEMBER 1.	1819.	1830.
Notes discounted on Bank Stock,	$7,759.980	719,195
Notes discounted on personal security,	21,423,622	32,665,035
Domestic Bills,	1,386,174	7,954,290
Deposites,	4,705,512	12,650,752
Specie,	3,147,977	11,436,175
Due to Baring, Brothers & Co.	2,333,937	
Due from ditto		2,778,653
Bank notes issued,	4,221,770	18,004 680
deduct in transitu,	411,659	2,823,135
In actual circulation	$3,810,111	15,181 545

Impositions in Medicine.—It is said that enormous frauds and adulterations in medicine in New York have been exposed, and that certain apothecaries and druggists have associated together, under the title of "College of Pharmacy," with a view to introduce into the preparation and sale of drugs and medicines, more knowledge and care than are now generally exercised therein. It has been discovered that calomel is mixed with white lead, red precipitate with red lead, common bark with Peruvian bark, and in one case several thousand pounds of stuff called jalap were sold at an average of six cents per pound, when the real drug was selling by the quantity at forty five cents.
Traveller.

An Argument From Experience—Governor Cass, of Michigan, in an address delivered before the Detroit Temperance Society on Thanksgiving Evening, remarked as follows: If I may be allowed to speak of myself, standing in this sacred place, I would say, that I stand here a living monument of the utter uselessness of ardent spirits, having never tasted them; and I have endured my full proportion of fatigue and exposure, in peace and in war."
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FOREIGN.

New York, January 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The John Jay packet from Liverpool, brings us papers of the 8th ult. from that port, and of the 7th from London, which certainly remove much of the anxiety respecting a continental war. The speeches of M. Lafitte and Soult show a resolute determination on the part of France to observe strictly the principles of *non-intervention* herself, and to insist upon its observance by other nations. France has, as we hear from private sources, declared categorically, that she will not herself interfere in the affairs of Belgium, but that if a single Prussian soldier sets foot, by order of his government, in Belgium, France will immediately advance her armies. This language backed by the physical power and unanimous feelings of the nation,—and held, we cannot doubt, with the knowledge and concurrence of England,—puts any hostilities by either of the other European powers, out of the question. How much the opinions and feelings of the French and English are in harmony, may be gathered from the annexed extract from the London Courier of the 6th:—

The Paris paper of Saturday, with the Messager des Chambres, dated yesterday, arrived this morning. The *Journal des Debats*, in translating from the Courier of the 1st instant an article in which we stated that the interests of France and England were, in a particular case, to be regarded as one, says—

"We have already had occasion to direct the attention of the public to the remarkable modification of language of the English Press in every thing that concerns general policy, and we rejoice to see daily drawn closer the bonds of an alliance between the two nations, founded upon common interests and principles. The Courier of the 1st inst. is very explicit on this great question: it is impossible to treat the subject with more frankness and firmness. What an effect this language must have in Europe!"

We are glad to find that what we said on the 1st of Dec., and repeated on the 6th, has been so well received in France. We protest against the monstrous doctrine—a doctrine conceived in fraud, and for years maintained in blood—that great Britain and France are natural enemies. They are natural friends, for on their friendship depends the peace of Europe. England and France being united, the peace of Europe is secure, for what nation or nations dare oppose two Powers of such moral and physical preponderance—each actuated by a spirit of justice, and a desire for genaral but gradual improvement? The Messager des Chambres quotes from Galignani's Messenger (which was copied from the Journal du Commerce) the following paragraph:

"We are assured that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, was signed in London, on the 24th ult., and this treaty was presented on Wednesday to Louis Philip, for ratification."

This would have been quick work indeed, if the report had been true; but we have authority to say that it is untrue. A Treaty of this kind, even when circumstances shall prove that it is necessary, will not be the work of a few hours.

The same paper, of the 4th December, states, "from good authority, that the Emperor of Russia had addressed a circular to the different courts of Europe, in which he states that no Russian soldiers shall pass the frontiers, except with the concurrence of the five Great Powers." Ponsonby was with the concurrence of those powers to proceed to Belgium to negotiate.

The following observations of the French Minister of War are important:

"In asking you to day, gentlemen, for a levy of 80,000 men the King's Government has no other motive than the necessity of placing the French army in harmony with the wants of the moment. On all sides the foreign powers have not ceased to give the King the most formal assurances of their intention to maintain peace; yet serious events are passing under our eyes; more or less considerable armaments are making at this moment in a great part of Europe. If the King's Ministers had longer delayed to propose to you measures calculated to maintain France in the elevated rank which she holds, they would have neglected the important mission which is confided to them [marks of assent.] The unanimous cry of France is peace; she has given sufficient proofs of her resolution, not to interfere in the internal affairs of any people for her good faith to be suspected. She has long since abjured the genius of conquest, to think only of securing her liberty at home, and her independence abroad. But if either the one or the other should be threatened, our army and a million of National Guards will know how to consolidate them [bravo! bravo!] It is the attitude at once calm and imposing in France, which, while it makes us respect it, must be the strongest pledge of peace. Such is also the idea which has dictated the project of the law which we have the honor to present you. Deputies of France, you will be fully impresed with its necessity, and will not hesitate to adopt it."

The Commissioners from the five Great Powers were at Brussels, employed in settling the terms of the Armistic, which must depend on the line of boundary claimed by the Belgians, who appear inclined not only to insist on the evacuation of Antwerp and Maestricht, but on that of the Cafzand, on the left bank of the Scheldt. In addition to this they insist on the incorporation of Luxembourg with Belgium, and here is perhaps the most difficult question to be settled.

From the London Courier, Dec. 3.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, with the Messager des Chambres dated yesterday, arrived this morning. The Messager contains little of interest.

Great enthusiasm prevails in Paris in preparing for the defence of the country, and many persons have even offered their plate to the Government to be melted down and coined towards defraying the expense of the War. The Funds are still heavy—the Five per cents at 90f. 80c. Three per cents 61f. 60c.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 5.

One day later from England.—Capt. Holdrege, of the John Jay, found yesterday a Liverpool paper of the 9th ult. among his files. The following brief abstract of the proceedings in the House of Commons, of the 7th, is the only item of interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 7.

Regency Bill.—Mr. Justice Patterson and Mr. Justice Alderson brought down the Regency Bill from the Lords, which, on motion of Lord Althorp, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Retrenchment and Economy.—Lord Althorp gave notice that on Thursday next, (this day, he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into what reduction could be made in the salaries of all officers holding places under the crown during pleasure, such offices being filled by members of either House of Parliament. (Loud cries of hear, and cheering from all parts of the House.) After the cheering had somewhat subsided, the noble lord gave notice that on Friday next, he should move for a vote of credit on account of the Civil List.—(Hear.)

Sir Henry Parnell asked what was the intention of Government with respect to the civil list.

Lord Althorp said it was the wish of Ministers to look into what alterations could be made to the select committee sitting, which had been appointed, and that alterations were necessary, recent events showed the members of that House.

Mr. Geo. Dawson took that opportunity of asking whether it was true that Sir A. Hart was about to retire from the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland?

Lord Althorp had so recently arrived in town that he was not able to answer the question officially—he had only heard it by report.

On the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

LATEST FROM RUSSIA.—Capt. Hull, of the Kremlin, informs Mr. Topliff, our Boston correspondent, that by the last accounts received from Moscow, when he left Constadt, 5000 persons had been attacked by the prevailing disease, of whom about one-half had died—that the same rigorous measures still existed to prevent its spread—that it had not reached St. Petersburgh, and to the latest dates was decreasing at Moscow.

He also informs, that a large division of Russian troops had marched for the Western Frontier, and various opinions were formed to account for this movement. Some supposed that it was to counteract the designs of Austria—others that it was intended to assist the King of Prussia, who was fearful that a spirit of revolt would extend to his dominions—but he heard no one assign as the reason, THE PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH FRANCE!—*Gaz.*

LONDON, DEC. 7.—*City*, 12 *o'clock.*—We are without much intelligence to day from abroad, the only arrival being from France.

The trial of the ex-Ministers seems to be the principal subject of the letters we have seen, and the opinions of the decisions of those trials are very various; but the predominant impression appears to be, that, with the exception of Polignac, they will be disgraced and banished the country.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, December 6, 1830.—The demand for Cotton throughout the week has been steady, and the prices obtained by private are fully equal to our last quotations; and in some instances the better qualities of Bowed have brought higher rates.

December 4.—There has been considerable inquiry for Foreign Wheat and Flour in bond. Holders, however, having been very unwilling to offer, few purchases have been made, and both articles are now held at considerably advanced prices. In other articles of the trade there has been a moderate business at full prices.

Extract from a letter dated Liverpool, Dec. 8, 1830.

"Cotton, during the present week was in regular and good demand—sales 17,480 bales, including 2,800 Sea Islands and Surats, sold at public auction; the former at a decline of 1-8d per lb. The demand this week has been less animated, in consequence of a turn out of some of the mills, and with a probability of several others following their example. The lower qualities barely support last week's prices; but in the better descriptions we notice no change. The prevailing easterly winds have deprived our Corn Market of its usual supplies. All descriptions of bonded Grain and Flour are in request. The latter has been sold at 30s. to 31s. per barrel, which price is now refused for the small quantity at present in importers' hands. Indian Corn, 36 a 38s. per 480 lbs. The duties on Wheat are this week reduced 1s. per quarter."

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 25.

Liverpool to Manchester in one hour.—It has often been a subject of doubt whether the distance from Liverpool to Manchester could be travelled by a locomotive engine in the space of one hour; this extraordinary feat was performed on Monday morning by the Planet, one of Mr. Stephenson's most approved engines, the time occupied being only sixty minutes; of which two minutes were taken up in oiling and examining the machinery about midway. There was no carriage attached to the engine, the only persons on the tendor being the engineer, the fireman, and Mr. Williams, the principal clerk, in Crown-street station.

Something new.—We received a letter yesterday, which probably differs materially from any other deposited in a Post Office. A subscriber residing at the west, wishing to remit us the amount of his yearly subscription directed a single U. S. Bank bill to the "Editors of the Courier and Enquirer New York." It has on it the post mark of the office where it was mailed, as also the word "Paid," and although it has necessarily passed through the hands of many Post Masters and Clerks, it arrived in due course of mail, and was regularly deposited in our box at the Post Office with our other letters. We wonder whether the subscriber referred to, ever read the coalition slanders on Jackson Post Masters!—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Deberry of North Carolina, appeared and took his seat a few days ago.

THE FIFTH CENSUS.

Mr. Storrs, from the Select Committee appointed on the President's Message relative to the Fifth Census, reported the following bill:

"*Be it enacted*, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for such of the assistants to the Marshals in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such Marshals, under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations and make their returns under the said act, at any time before the first day of June, 1831; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such Assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act."

Mr. Storrs, moved that the bill be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; observing that there were but three cases of failure to make the returns within the requisite time for which the bill was intended to provide; namely, from one county in Tennessee, one county in Indiana, and two of the wards in the city of New York.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, desired to know whether the passage of the bill was intended to interfere with the apportionment, at the present session, of the ratio of representation under the new census; because as the Legislature of Tennessee sits but once in two years, a postponement of the apportionment would prove inconvenient to that State, and he found that the time of completing the census and making returns, was extended to June next.

Mr. Storrs explained. In regard to the apportionment of representation, under the new census, this bill ought not to interfere with or delay that object at all. In 1820 the returns were not entirely complete, yet the apportionment was fixed, so far as the returns were received; and afterwards, when the additional returns from Alabama came in, a supplemental law gave that State the benefit of it. Mr. S. said he should, in a very few days, move to take up the apportionment bill, which should be passed at an early day, or the delay might produce to some of the States the inconvenience of an extra session of their Legislature, to arrange their representation under the new apportionment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Wednesday, January 5.

Mr. Speight submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what progress has been made towards removing the obstructions at the Swash near Ocracoke Bar, in the State of North Carolina; the amount of expenditures heretofore made; and whether or not a further appropriation will be required.

Mr. Tucker submitted the following resolutions, which he intended to offer as an amendment to the joint resolution reported by Mr. McDuffie, to amend the Constitution of the United States, when that resolution shall come up for consideration:

Resolved, That no person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States, and who shall accept the same, or exercise the powers thereof, shall be again eligible to said office.

Resolved, That any person who shall be elected President of the United States, after the 4th day of March, 1833, shall hold his office for the term of five years.

Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "to reduce the bounty on pickled fish exported." The bill was twice read, and after a few remarks from Mr. McDuffie, he moved that it be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Anderson opposed the motion and the bill. He did not wish it to be hastily acted upon. If he understood the object of the bill, it would have a very injurious effect on the commerce and navigation of tee U. States.—The fisheries were a nursery for Seamen; and if they were destroyed, it would be impossible to put a forty-four gun Frigate afloat, &c. He hoped the motion for engrossment would not prevail.

After some remarks from Messrs. Reed, McDuffie, Martin and Whittlesey, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday.

Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill "to organize and establish an uniform Militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof," which was twice read and committed.

The House resolved into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the Chair, on the bill for the relief of James Monroe." The question before the House being on a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill,

Mr. Williams very earnestly opposed the bill, at considerable length, and was followed by

Mr. Pearce, who consumed about an hour in delivering his sentiments in favor of it.

The committee then rose and reported progress, when Mr. Mercer gave notice that he should ask the House to resume the subject on Monday.

A Candid Testator.—The following is an extract of the will of an eccentrick individual who died some years ago in this island. From the pressure of the times, we are afraid that many of the present generation might, if they pleased, be equally candid. "In the name of, &c. I, ——, being of a sound mind, &c. do make this my last will and testament. I first direct that the whole of my funeral expenses shall be paid out of my estate—this the law directs: and I further direct, that out of my real and personal estate, my executors will discharge all my lawful and just debts, which if they do, they will be a pattern to all other executors in the island, and accomplish what I never could, after fruitless endeavours, during the last years of my life." N. B. The executors declined to act.—*Jamaica Courant.*

CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS

Enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session in 1830—31.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to land in this State. [Extends the provisions of the act of 1822 to the year 1835.

2. Amending the act of 1762, chapter 5, sec. 20, prescribing the mode in which apprentice bonds shall be taken. [Provides that such bonds shall be made payable to the Governor and his successors in office.]

3. Concerning the distribution of the public arms to the police authorities, and to provide in case of invasion or insurrection. [Provides that so many stand of arms shall be deposited at the several places therein mentioned; and that the Adjutant General, by and with the consent of the Govenor, may grant to the police authorities of any county 65 stand, upon giving bond with sufficient security, if required, for the safe keeping of the same.]

4 Explaining and amending the act of 1822, providing a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government, so far as respects artificial curiosities. [Useful inventions not to be considered artificial curiosities in the provisions of the above recited act.

5. For the more perfect administration of justice in capital cases. [Provides that Judges shall have power, when the trial of a capital case has been commenced, to adjourn court from day to day until the finding of the jury, and rendering the judgment of the law thereon.

6. Concerning the summoning of jurors. [Provides that it shall not be lawful for sheriffs to summon freeholders of any other than their own counties as jurors or talsmen, except in capital cases.

7. Repealing the 2d section of the act of 1822, to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and amending the provisions of said act. [Provides that any officer of the County Court, except the sheriff, may be removed from office by a majority of the acting justices, three months notice being previously given in writing of such intended removal; of any clerk and master in equity or clerk of the supreme court may be removed by their respective courts, after having three months notice of such intended removal.

8. To prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted. (Provides that any person who shall teach any slave to read or write or give or sell them any books or pamphlets, shall, if a white person be fined not less than 100, nor more than 200 dollars or imprisoned; if a free person of color, be fined, or imprisoned or whipped at the discretion of the court, not exceeding 39, nor less than 20 lashes; and if a slave, receive 39 lashes.

9. Amending the act of 1822, to provide for the division of negroes and other chattel property held in common. (Provides that when the court shall order a sale of the property, the clerk of the court in which such petition is filed, or some other person appointed for the purpose, shall after giving thirty days notice, sell such property and execute a title for the same.

10. Amending the act of 1829, to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the several counties within this State in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the sheriffs elect shall give bonds under the rules prescribed by the above recited act, on or before 4 o'clock, P. M. of the second day of the court, that in case there should not be a majority of the acting justices present on the second day, then the sheriff shall give such bonds on or before 2 o'clock, P. M. of the third day; that no former sheriff shall be permitted to give such bonds or re-enter upon the duties of his office until he shews such court that he has paid over all taxes collected by him; and that no person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff who shall not hold the freehold required six months next preceding such election.]

11 Exempting Bibles and other books therein mentioned from execution. [Exempts from execution one Bible, Testament, Hymn Book, &c. in each family.]

12 To prevent the burning of court houses and other public buildings. [Makes the burning of the State House, any of the public offices of the State, any court house, jail, arsenal, clerk's office, or register's office, felony without the benefit of clergy; and any person attempting to burn such public buildings, shall be whipped, put in the pillory, fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.]

13 Repealing the 2d section of the act of 1806, to revise the militia laws of this State. [Provides that any person, opposed from conscientious scruples to bear arms, shall be exempt from performing militia duty, except in time of insurrection or invasion, upon paying a tax of two dollars and fifty cents annually in lieu of such services. Such tax to be collected by the sheriffs and appropriated to the Literary fund.]

14 Directing the manner in which jurors may be summoned in certain cases. [Authorises the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law to issue special venire during term time, returnable instanter.]

15 Enacting, with sundry alterations and additions, the act of Virginia incorporating the Petersburg Rail Road Company.

16 For the distribution of "A system of Infantry Instruction for the militia Infantry" and "A system of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for Light or Horse Artillery," among the several militia officers of this State.

17 Declaring that the repeal of a statute shall not affect suits brought before the repeal.

18 For the relief of the University of North Carolina. [Grants a loan of 25,000 dollars to the University; which loan, when made, and bond executed by the Trustees, shall create a lien upon the property, both real and personal, belonging to the institution.]

19 Amending the act of 1828, entitled an act to amend an act, passed in the year 1800, entitled an act concerning wrecks. [Divides the sea coast in Hyde county into three districts, with a wreck master for each.]

20 Amending the act of 1826, concerning the entry of land in this State. [Authorises entry takers to receive entries of marsh or swamp land when the quantity in any one marsh or swamp does not exceed 2,000 acres. This act not to extend to any lands which have been surveyed by engineers of the State with a view to the draining and reclaiming the same.]

21 To prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of Bank notes under five dollars, issued by the Banks of other States. [Prohibits the circulation after the 4th of July, 1832, of such notes, under the penalty of forfeiting the nominal amount thereof, and incurring the costs of suit.]

22 Authorising the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgement and proof of deeds, and instruments under seal, and depositions. [Authorises the Governor to appoint one or more commissioners in each or any of the States or Territories to take such acknowledgement, &c.

23 Fixing the fees of the clerks of County and Superior Courts, and sheriffs' fees.

24 Amending the act of 1819, concerning the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and their power to regulate separate elections. [Provides that the county courts shall have power to alter and alter the places of holding separate elections.]

25 To prevent the circulation of seditious publications and for other purposes. [Provides that any person, who shall knowingly bring into the State with an intent to circulate or publish any seditious publications, or endeavor to excite insurrection, shall, for the first offence, be imprisoned not less than one year, be put in the pillory, and whipped at the discretion of the court, and for the second offence suffer death without benefit of clergy.]

26 To prevent the gaming of slaves, and to prevent free persons from gaming with slaves, or suffering them to game in their houses. [Provides that any slave or free person offending against this act, shall be whipped; if a white person, fined and imprisoned.]

27 Amending the act of 1826, to prevent the trading with slaves except in the manner prescribed. [Provides for the striking out the word "and" immediately following the words "white oak heading," in the first section of the act, and inserting the word "or."]

28 To prohibit free persons of color from peddling and hawking out of the limits of the county in which they respectively reside. [Prohibits such peddling without an annual license from the county court, under a penalty not exceeding $50 further; shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.]

29 For the regulation of the Patrol. [Makes it the duty of the county court in each county, should they deem it necessary, to appoint a patrol consisting of each captain's district whose duty it shall be to employ a patrol. The said court to lay a tax of not more than ten cents on each taxable slave to defray the expenses of the patrol.]

30 Extending the jurisdiction of the County Court. [Provides that the said court shall have original cognizance of all cases where it may be necessary on the part of the State to institute proceedings to vacate and repeal any letters patent for lands for false suggestion or other cause; and shall have power to rescind such grants or letters patent, when it shall appear that they were obtained by fraud or false suggestion.]

31 Amending the act of 1818, to authorise county courts in this State to direct the sheriffs to sell any slave that may be taken up and confined in jail as a runaway after certain length of imprisonment and public notice. [Provides that if the owner be unknown, or the slave die, or be removed from the jail by regular process before the time of sale, the county to pay the expenses of imprisonment.]

32 More effectually to prevent intermarriages between free negroes or free persons of color and white persons and slaves, and for other purposes. [Provides that marriages between free negroes or persons of color and white persons shall be void; and clerks of courts issuing licenses, and clergymen and justices marrying such persons, shall be fined and imprisoned.]

33 More effectually to subject the lands of deceased debtor to the payment of his or her debts. [Makes the lands of such debtors liable for the space of for two years after the probate of their last will and administration granted.]

34 To limit the time within which parties entitled shall claim equities of redemption in property hereafter mortgaged. [A failure on the part of the mortgager to perform the conditions of the mortgage for two years from the specified time shall bar all claim in equity to personal property so mortgaged.]

35 Authorising the Governor to displace officers in certain cases, and for other purposes. [Authorises the Governor to strike from the list of officers of the militia any officer who may fail to make returns, or refuse or neglect to exercise his regiment when ordered to muster by the reviewing officer; and directs the Attorney General to bring suit against any general officer who shall resign before he reviews his command.]

36 Amending the act of 1826, to prevent free persons of colour from migrating into this State. [Provides that if any free person of color migrate into another State, and is absent 90 days, he shall forfeit his return, unless delayed by sickness or other unavoidable occurrence.]

37 Amending the several laws regulating the time.

38 Amending the act of 1821, providing for the punishment for harboring or maintaining runaway slaves. [Imposes a penalty of 100 dollars on any person who shall entice any slave from his or her master.]

39 To preserve the public buildings in Raleigh. [Provides for the covering of the State House and Secretary of State's office with copper, tin or zinc.]

40 Explaining and amending the act of 1819, relative to insolvent debtors. [Provides that when an issue is made up, and the jury find fraud or collusion in judgment, and the defendant is committed to jail, he may avail himself, by making a full disclosure upon oath of the benefit of the act of 1822.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

One hundred and seventeen Private and forty-five Resolutions were also passed, of which the following are all that are interesting where our paper circulates:

Repealing part of the act of 1828, to improve the navigation of creeks and rivers in Sampson county.

Concerning the poor of Chatham.

Repealing part of the act of 182 , to provide for the compensation of juror in the counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Columbus and Duplin.

Concerning the poor of Stokes county.

Regulating the time of holding the superior courts in the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.

Authorising the commissioners of Hillsborough to sell all or so much of the town commons as they may think proper.

For the better regulation of the courts of Anson.

For the better regulation of the Fair near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county.

Amending the act of 1829, to appoint a committee of finance for Sampson county.

Authorising the justices of the peace of Sampson to purchase a tract of land, and erect thereon suitable buildings for the poor.

To prevent obstructing the passage of fish up the Pedee and Main Yadkin river.

Authorising James H. Martin and William Hough to build a gate across the road leading from Wadesborough to Dumas's Ferry.

Imposing additional taxes on suits at law and in equity in the county of Robeson, for the payment of jurors of the original tax in said county.

Relative to allowing county claims in Richmond county.

Authorising Daniel Graham to erect a gate across the road leading from Fayetteville to Tarborough.

Incorporating the Fayetteville Rail Road Company.
Incorporating the Fayetteville Female School of Industry.
Authorising the county court of Stokes to regulate the compensation of court officers.
Establishing a superior court of law and court of equity in Macon county.
Concerning the county courts of Orange.
To improve the navigation of New Hope River in the counties of Chatham and Orange.
Authorising the justices of the peace of Moore county to compel the officers therein named to hold their offices at or near the court house.
To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Lenoir and Craven, and to lengthen the term of Craven Superior Court.
More effectually to prevent the depredations of runaway slaves, and to promote their apprehension, in the counties of Onslow, Jones, Craven, Lenoir, New Hanover, Brunswick and Carteret.
To compel owners of slaves to keep white persons on their plantations in certain cases, in the counties of Brunswick and New Hanover.
Giving to the Superior Courts of Moore original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary.
To prevent slaves from attending muster or election grounds in the counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Onslow, Jones, Craven, Lenoir, Wayne, Carteret, Johnston, Brunswick and Currituck.
Giving to the Superior Courts of Moore original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorising the committee of Finance to burn such Treasury Notes as are unfit for circulation.
In favor of the legal representative of the late Chief Justice Taylor.
Authorising a loan of arms to Daniel H. Bingham.
Concerning the Literary Fund. [Authorises the Treasurer to enter on the books of the Literary Fund a certain sum due from the estate of John Haywood.]
Instructing the Public Treasurer relative to the 500 dollars returned by D. L. Swain.
In favor of Mrs. E. E. A. Haywood.
Appointing Wm. R. Hill Librarian.
Directing a copy of the State documents to be deposited in the Executive office, &c.
In favor of John McRae. [Requires that the Public Treasurer shall not bring suit on his bonds before December next, unless the safety of the debt should otherwise require.]
Relating to the claim of the State against the United States. [Requests our members of Congress to urge speedy payment of said claim.]
Authorising repairs to the Government House and Capitol.
Authorising the Public Treasurer to draw upon any of the public funds, provided the charges of government require the same.
For the publication of certain documents. [Directs the Governor to have published in pamphlet form the documents relative to the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg and others in this State.]
Directing the Comptroller to balance the accounts of William Robards, late Public Treasurer.
Directing the State Librarian to purchase three copies of the Journal and Debates of the Federal Convention and State Conventions, and to discontinue the subscription for the North American Review.

In the House of Commons on the 3d inst. Mr. Polk, from the select committee to whom the suoject had been referred, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the accompanying resolutions ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

The committee to whom it was referred to examine, collate and arrange in proper order such parts of the Journals of the Provincial Assemblies of North Carolina, as relate to the Declaration of American Independence; also such documents as relate to the Declaration of Independence made by the *patriotic men* of Mecklenburg in May 1775, and also such measures as relate to the same cause, adopted by the free men of Cumberland county, previous to the fourth of July 1776, in order to the publication and distribution of such documents, having performed the duty assigned them, respectively report:

That upon an attentive examination of the Journals of the Provin ial Assembly of North Carolina, which met at Halifax in the month of Nov. 1776, the committee are of opinion, that no selection could be made from the said Journal to answer the purpose of the House. But as every thing relating to that period, must be interesting to those who value the blessing of national independence, the committee recommend that the whole of the journal be printed, and receive the same extended distribution which the resolution of the House contemplates for the proceedings in Mecklenburg and Cumberland. This course is deemed by the committee the more proper, because the journal is now out of print, and it is highly probable that the copy in the possession of the committee is the only one now extant.

Your committee have also examined, collated and arranged, all the documents which have been accessible to them, touching the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, and the proceedings of the free men of Cumberland.

By the publication of these papers, it will be fully verified, that as early as the month of May, 1775, a portion of the people of N. Carolina, sensible that their wrongs could no longer be borne, without sacrificing both safety and honor, and that redress so often sought, so patiently waited for, and so cruelly delayed, was no longer to be expected, did, by a public and solemn act, declare the dissolution of the ties which bound them to the crown and people of Great Britain, and did establish an independent, though temporary government for their own control and direction.

This first claim of Independence evinces such high sentiments of valour and patriotism, that we cannot, and ought not lightly to esteem the honor of having made it. The fact of the Declaration should be announced, its language should be published and perpetuated, and the names of the gallant representatives of Mecklenburg, with whom it originated, should be preserved from an oblivion, which, should it involve them, would as much dishonor us, as injure them. If the thought of Independence did not first occur to them, to them at least belongs the proud distinction of having first given language to the thought; and it should be known, and, fortunately, it can still be conclusively established, that the revolution received its first impulse towards Independence, however feeble that impulse might have been, in North Carolina. The committee are aware that this assertion has elsewhere been received with doubt, and at times met with denial; and it is, therefore, believed to be more strongly incumbent upon the House to usher to the world the Mecklenburg Declaration, accompanied with such testimonials of its genuiness as shall silence incredulity, and with such care for its general diffusion as shall forever secure it from being forgotten. And in recounting the causes, the origin and the progress of our revolutionary struggle, till its final issue in acknowledged independence, whatever the brilliant achievements of other States may have been, let it never be forgotten, that at a period of darkness and oppression, without concert with others, without assurances of support from any quarter, a few gallant North Carolinians, all fear of consequenses lost in a sense of their country's wrongs, relying, under Heaven, solely upon themselves, nobly dared to assert, and resolved to maintain that independence, of which whoever might have thought, none had then spoken; and thus earned for themselves, and for their fellow citizens of North Carolina, the honor of giving birth to the first Declaration of Independence.

The committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

All of which is submitted.

THOS. G. POLK, Chr'n.
JOHN BRAGG,
EVAN ALEXANDER,
LOUIS D HENRY,
ALEX. McNEILL.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be directed to cause to be published in pamphlet form the above report and the accompanying documents, in the manner and order following, viz. After the report, 1st, The Mecklenburg Declaration, with the names of the Delegates composing the meeting. 2d. The certificates testifying to the circumstances attending the Declaration. 3d, The proceedings of the Cumberland Association. And that he be further instructed to have reprinted in like manner, separate and distinct from the above, the accompanying Journal of the Provincial Assembly, held at Halifax in 1776.

Resolved further, That after publication, the Governor be instructed to distribute said documents as follow, to wit: 20 copies of each to the Library of the State; to each of the Libraries of the University 10 copies; to the Library of the Congress of the United States 10 copies; and one copy to each of the Executive of the several States of the Union.

The Rail Road and the Steam Carriage — On Saturday last, in company with about *one hundred and forty persons*, we enjoyed the pleasure of a ride on our Rail Road, in cars drawn by the Locomotive Steam Carriage. We say be pleasure of the ride, because it was truly delightful. Although hundreds of our citizens have enjoyed such a ride, there are yet very many who have not done so—to them we would recommend a trip to the six mile house; and if there be any who doubt the dvantages of Rail Roads, or still question the utility of applying steam power to carriages, to these we particularly recommend the "Charleston's Best Friend," (such is the significant name of the steam carriage) and we doubt not the 'Best Friend' will find a *friend*, in every visiter.

In this country travelling in Steam Carriages is a novelty which has been witnessed, comparatively, by a very limited portion of the people. For the information of such of our readers as have not seen a Steam Carriage, we will state, that the 'Best Friend' is a power calculated to be equal to only six horses, but is capable of continuing the same power for hours together, which six horses would be able to exert for only a few minutes. On Saturday last, we understand, there were on the cars about 140 persons, the average weight of each could not be less than 140 pounds, making the whole load equal to about 70 bags of Cotton; yet with this very heavy load, the Steam Carriage, with cars attached, moved at the rate of about twenty miles in an hour.

If this little engine, of six horse power, calculated for the conveyance of only fifty passengers at a time, performs with nearly three times her load twenty miles per hour, it cannot be doubted that freighting engines of 12 to 14 horse power, will be able to bring from Augusta to Charleston, 200 bales of Cotton, at the rate of 7 to 10 miles per hour.

The highest estimate of the expense of working an engine, embracing cost of fuel, manual attention, and interest on cost of engine and cars, amounts to only about six dollars per day.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state that the Rail Road is now in a fair way of being completed in a reasonable time. A little more than five miles of the road is now finished, and 28 miles more are under contract, to be completed on or before the 1st day of May next. These 28 miles are let out in sections of 2 to 5 miles, detached from each other, the intervening spaces to be filled up by the present or subsequent contractors, at the pleasure of the company.

The line of road is now marked out to the Edisto river, a distance of 65 miles from this city; and it will be seen by an advertisement in this morning's Courier, that the Superintendent is now on the road, for the purpose of making contracts for such portions of the road from this city to the Edisto, as are not already under contract. By the first of February next, the remaining 65 miles to Hamburg will be located, and probably will be under contract by the middle of that month, as there are already offers to contract for the completion of more than one half of the unlocated part of the road.—*Charleston Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1831.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Dellerry for the pamphlet containing the President's Message and papers relating to the recent arrangement with Great Britain, with respect to the trade between the United States and her Colonial Possessions. They are quite interesting; such of our friends who wish to peruse them can do so by calling at the office.

The Legislature.—This body adjourned on Saturday last, after passing 40 public and 117 private acts, besides 45 resolutions; the Captions of the most of which will be found in our preceding columns.

We have been furnished with the following as the *average* result of the assay of Gold Bullion received from the Southern States at the mint for the present year:

	Virginia.	*N Carolina.*	*S. Carolina.*	*Georgia.*
In dust 90 cts: pr dwt.	82 cts.		———	88 6-10
In bars 93		81 3-4	90 4-10	88 7-10

It may be of interest to those who deal in the precious material, to know that the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, advance at 75 cents the dwt. on depbsites of bullion—and that after the assay at the mint and the certificate thereof is received, the balance, without charge, is promptly paid to the depositors.—*Savannah Georgian.*

[The Branch Bank of the U. States in this town pay from 75 to 80 cents the dwt. on deposites.] *Obs.*

It is stated by some Editors that Henry Clay has been nominated in the Kentucky Legislature as a candidate for Senator in the next Congress, and that it is believed Gen. Adair will be his opponent as the Administration candidate. The 4th inst. was fixed for the balloting. If so, we shall soon learn the result.

New Duties on Imports.—The law altering the rates of duty on several articles took effect on Saturday, the 1st inst.

SALT, which heretofore paid 20 cents duty per 56 lbs. now pays 15 cents per 56 lbs. and after the 31st December next will pay 10 cents per 56 lbs.

COCOA, which heretofore paid 2 cents, now pays 1 cent per lb.

COFFEE, which heretofore paid 5 cents per lb. now pays 2 cents per lb. and after the 31st December next will pay but one cent, per lb.

Ohio Elections.—We have at length received information of the result of the balloting, in the Legislature of Ohio, for a Senator of the U. S. for six years from the 3d day of March next. The voting resulted in the choice of Thomas Ewing, a highly respectable National Republican, on the seventh balloting, by a majority of 3 votes over M. T. Williams, the Administration Candidate.

We learn, also, that on the same day John C. Wright, (formerly a Representative in Congress) was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, on the 6th ballot, by precisely the same vote as was finally given to Mr. Ewing for Senator. This election is for seven years.—*Nat. Int.*

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 29.

Two companies of United States troops from Fortress Monroe, consisting of 96 men, and 4 officers arrived in our city, on the 24th instant, in the Schooner Empire, Capt Hart, noticed in our Marine List of to day. The Empire left Old Point Comfort, on the 19th inst. The companies were commanded by Capt. Patrick and Lieutenant Tompkins; and were accompanied by Lieutenants Trimble and Tilghman, Major Churchill from Fort Johnston who had been appointed to command the station, received them on their disembarkation; and marched them to the Academy, that building having been assigned as quarters for them. These companies are remarkable for their fine appearance and good order. Their continuance here during the winter will afford an accession to the enjoyments of the community.—*Recorder.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that the Assistant Marshal of Cumberland County, Duncan Buie, Esq. has taken the Census four times in succession, in 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and that, though he is now *sixty-nine* years of age, he has the credit of making the fullest and best return of any Deputy Marshal in the State. He ought to have a premium.

Any pretence seems to be thought to constitute a claim on a printer for gratuitous papers. A coloured man being questioned yesterday as to the weighty reason for his call said "I use to wash you winder."—*Palladium.*

We heard a worse *pretence* than this a few evenings since.—"Is it for a subscriber?" "No; but I read Mr. P——'s paper, and your carrier has forgotten to leave it."

Ohio Penitentiary.—The amounts of the expenditures of the Penitentiary, from the first of March to the 15th Nov. 1830, exceeded the profits by $3458 93. Ten of the convicts are to be imprisoned for life.

A man of Taste.—On Sunday night, the watchmen found a fellow in South street, lying in a state of beastly drunkenness beside a pipe of rum. It appears that he had contrived to make a large gimblet hole in the upper part of the cask, and with the aid of a quill barrel, to suck up the liquor until he became so drunk that he fell beside the cask. He was carried to the watch house.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Esq. to Miss ELIZA ANN HILL.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

In Moore County, at the residence of her mother, on the 4th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE PEACOCK, daughter of the late William Martin, Esq., in the 21st year of her age.

Thus faded in the prime and in the fullness of its lustre, a fair and attractive Flower which reared its tender stem, expanded its beauties to the world, and withdrew in the exposure and vanished, "like the lightning of Heaven which doth cease to be ere one can say it lightens:" the bloom of its earthly beauty has been quenched, but the fragrance of its living virtue has ascended like incense to the skies. And is it so? Are the loveliest forms which have been fashioned by the wisdom of Heaven, in the exhibition of its mercy and the glory of its omnipotence, those which are consigned to perish prematurely, beneath the blighting sceptre of the monarch of desolation?—This lovely young female was a corresponding ornament to her family and her sex, and to her endearing memory the social and the christian graces will conspire to raise a lasting, and perhaps imperishable monument. Educated in religion, and cherishing that pure flame of devotion which gilds, with bright beams even the dark region of the grave; her life was pure as the vernal breeze, and her transit from the earth as placid as the breath of infant slumbers. In life, a pattern of purity, in death, of resignation. The angel of sorrow here dropped the sceptre of authority, and the tyrant of the grave the trophy of his desolation. Now the bond of her earthly associations being broken, and a gloomy void opened in that little bond which once numbered her amongst the most precious of its links, may her bereaved and mourning relatives derive a soothing ray from that balmy and all prevailing profession which lifted her unspotted and unoffending spirit in triumph from the agonies of an afflictive bed to the bosom of an approving God! Oh! may the kindred bosom whilst it yet bleeds with anguish, and lingers with unavailing grief around the depository of her peaceful ashes, perceive a guiding-star in her example, and in her death an index to the raptures which broke with glory upon the vision of her emancipated soul.

"Cold in the dust this perished heart may lie,"
But that which warmed it once shall never die;
That spark unburied in its mortal frame,
With living light eternal and the same,
Shall beam on joys interminable years,
Unveiled by darkness, unassuaged by tears. X.

In Marlborough District, on the 25th ult., Doctor JAMES MOFFITT, in the 37th year of his age.—This gentleman was a native of Sligo, Ireland, and for many years an eminent practitioner of physic. He has left an amiable wife and daughter to lament their irreparable loss.—*Cheraw Rep.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED on Tuesday morning last, Steamboat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick for Wilmington, with a full load of Cotton, Flaxseed and Flour. Passengers, Messrs. Hill and Murphey, Messrs. J. A. Hill, Thos. Hill, C Stuart, E. Stedman, Gauze, and Master Murphey.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Jan. 5, Brigs Empress from N. York, Hope from Matanzas, John from Martinique, Sally Ann from St. Croix, Fox from Mariegalante, Schrs. Fair Play from Philadelphia, Collector from New York, Mercator from Charleston, Lily from Nassau, Herald from Philadelphia, Senator from New York, Empire from Old Point Comfort, Enterprize from St. Domingo, Only Son from Boston, William from Martinique, Gov. Parris, from St. Croix.

CLEARED, Brigs Lucy for Guadaloupe, Counsellor for Martinique, Empire for New York. Schrs. Peru for Charleston, Eunice for Jamaica.

Prices Current at Wilmington.

Steam Mill pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River do. 5 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15. Timber, common 4 to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd. in water, 15. Do. dressed, wharf, 25. Do R. O. Hhd. in water, 9 to 10. Do. dressed, wharf, 15 to 18. W O Heading 15 to 20. Shingles 1 25 to 1 50. Tar in water 90c. Turpentine do. 1 55 to 1 60. Pitch 1 50. Corn 50c. Rice, 100 lbs. 2 50 to 2 62.—*Cape Fear Recorder.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—The South Carolina Conference of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its annual session in this Town, on the 26th instant.

The Temperance Society

WILL meet at the Town House, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. The friends of Temperance, and all others, are requested to attend. Several Addresses may be expected on the occasion.

D. ANDERSON, President.

January 13.

Great Attraction!

A LOTTERY ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!
$30,000, $20,000, $10,000 Capitals.
GREAT NEW YORK LOTTERY.

First Class, 1831.—The drawing takes place in the City of New York on THURSDAY, 20th January—and will be received the Sunday following at HEWSON'S OFFICE, Petersburg—very little risk to run in adventuring in this Lottery, every Ticket through necessity, is compelled to draw something, and may secure to the adventurer an independence for life, for $10 to get the snug and comfortable sum now offered, ought to be a sufficient inducement for all adventurers to take a *treble*; it dont cost much, and the scheme shows for itself.

EXAMINE WELL AND DELAY NOT.

		30,000	DOLLARS,
		20,000	DOLLARS,
		10,000	DOLLARS,
		7,330	DOLLARS,
10	Prizes of	2,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,
20	do of	300	DOLLARS,
30	do of	200	DOLLARS,
57	do of	100	DOLLARS,
57	do of	50	DOLLARS,
114	do of	40	DOLLARS,
114	do of	30	DOLLARS,
1710	do of	10	DOLLARS,
43624	do of	5	DOLLARS,

The Drawing will be forwarded to adventurers as soon as received by me.

Whole Tickets only $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets will meet with prompt attention.—Send them without delay, (post paid) to

B. W Hewson.
PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchan s.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	do	40	45
Peach	do	45	50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	20
Butter	do	15	20
Bagging	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	do	14	
Cotton	100lbs	8 50	9
Corn	bushel	65	
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, Superfine	barrel	4 25	5
Fine	do	4	4 75
Fish, Herrings (none	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	do	4 50	
Iron	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	do		
Lime	cask	2	2 50
Lard	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	28	30
Sole	do	28	28
Bridle	side	3 00	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	5	7
Logwood	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	75	80
Pork	barrel		10
Pepper	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7	
Others	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100 lb	3	4
Rags	lb	2½	3½
Shot	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	10	11
Common	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	70	75
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	12
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Salt-petre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	100 lb	2 25	3 75
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	13	15
Wheat	bushel	80	90
Whiskey	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO.

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

Runaway,

FROM the Subscriber on Tuesday, the 28th ult, an indented apprentice named *Benjamin Winn*, aged about 17 years, and badly grown. All persons are forewarned from harboring, employing, or crediting him under the penalty of the law. A reward of One Dollar will be given for his delivery to me, living on the Yadkin Road, ten miles west of Fayetteville.

ALEXANDER McKINZIE.

January 13, 130. [10-3w]

Lost,

BETWEEN Dick Street and the Court House, a small Gold *BREAST PIN*, set with hair and pearl, marked on the back J C K. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Auction Store.

WILLIAMS & CO.

January 13. [10tf]

Cheese, Ale, Fruit, &c.

20 Casks Goshen Cheese,
50 lbs. sapsago do
20 boxes fresh Raisins,
5 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
5 bbls. "Vassar's" Ale,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. N. Orleans and Havana do.
3 bbls. Shell Barks, or Walnuts,
8 casks Brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
20 kegs cut Nails—assorted sizes,
5000 Spanish Segars,
10000 American do.
100 bushels Northern Potatoes,
5 tons Swedes Iron, 1¼ to 8 inches wide,
English, German and American Steel, warranted,
Basket Salt, Poland Starch,
Lorrillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Skirting and Harness Leather,
Facing and padding Skins, &c. &c. &c.

Also a small stock of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., purchased recently at Auction, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Person Street, Fayetteville, January 5, 1831 [9-4w]

Bills of Exchange for sale.

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED by *J. L. Belden*, (Weathersfield Conn) and of the growth of 1830, for sale by
J. CAMPBELL.
December 21, 1830. ‖7-6w.‖

New Grocery Store.

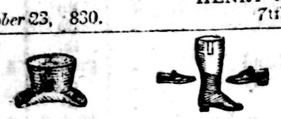
THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.
HENRY HORN.
December 23, 830. 7tf.



New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.
GEO. C. HALL & CO.
November 18. §2tf§

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick buildings on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials and in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with despatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, just received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Saddle-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Martingals, halters, and horse collars,
Coach, gig, twig and wagon whips,
Straining, worsted and cotton webs,
Hog skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Do. moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.
G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. ‖6tf.‖

☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.
EPH'M ROUND.
June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day
25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.
For Sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
December 8, 1830.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
March 25. 68tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,
HENRY L. JONES.
December 9. ‖5tf.‖

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov.* 11, 1830.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JOHN McLEAN,
ALEX. D. McLEAN, } Admr's.
September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.
December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square. formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.
JOHN McARN.
September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.
JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.
JORDAN HOWELL.
Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,
An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.
☞ A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th inst. an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith's business, named William A. Bass. He is about 19 years of age, and a bright mulatto. All persons are forbid from harboring or trusting him, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any who may do so. JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 30. 8-3t

THE CHARTER OF THE

Rail Road Company,

Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.
SAMUEL FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68*tf*.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.
HENRY L. JONES.
November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors, Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
HAMILTON MITCHELL.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY BRAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞ N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with expe, rienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.
O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington State.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to
JAMES MARTINE.
January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.
November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

Mansion Hotel,

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other conforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured, the Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and the vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

Mrs BARGE hopes for a continuance of that liberal patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends from the very moderate charges which she will make.
Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square

P. DALLEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sizes
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circulars
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfls, some very superior
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves
Ladies' black and white English and French
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Boutees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Blanks for sale.